AMERICAN THEATRE—8—Cleopatra.
BIJOU—8:30—The Gay Mr. Lightfoot.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—Birian Boru.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—Jack and the Beanstalk.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—2—8:15—For Fair Virginia
DALY'S THEATRE—2—The Geisha—8:15—School

EMPIRE THEATRE 2 8:20 Rosemary.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE 8:15 A Fool of Fortune.
GARDEN THEATRE 8:15 Castle Sombras.
GARRICK THEATRE 8:15 Service.
GRAND OFFRA HOUSE 2-8 A Good Thing.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 8:15 Hohemla.
HERALD SQUARE THATRE 2-8:15 The Girl from

Paris.
HOYT'S THEATRE-S-30-My Friend from India.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE-S-Educated People.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE-S-Triby.
KOSTER BIAL'S S-Vaudeville.
LVCEUM THEATRE-S-15-The Late Mr. Castello.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE-2-S-Myles Aroon.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and Evening-NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PHY and Extended Autumn Exhibition.

NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2—Den Giovanni—8—Lucia Di Lammermoor.

OLYMPIA 8 Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S 12:30 to 11 Vaudeville.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK Day and Evening

WALLACK'S S.15 The Regue's Councily. 14TH STREET THEATRE 2 8:15 The Cherry Pickers.

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TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1896.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS .- Both branches in session. CONGRESS.—Both branches in session.
Senate: Mr. Morgan's resolution requesting the
President to send in Cuban correspondence was
agreed to; a pension bill was passed over the
President's veto. — House: Consideration of
Mr. Loud's mail classification bill was begun;
the bill allowing the purchasers of the Atlantic
and Pacific Railroad to form a new corporation
was passed. FOREIGN.-The Ministerial organs in Mad-

rid severely criticise the recent actions of Gen-eral Weyler. — The report of the assassina-tion of Maceo was denied by the Spanish Ministion of Maceo was denied by the Spanish annier of Foreign Affairs.——Alexander Salvini, actor and son of the celebrated tragedian. Tomasso Salvini, died in Florence.——The "Temps," of Paris, says semi-officially that Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador to Great Britain, has definitely decided to abandor diplomacy.

Sensitor for the Empire State.

don diplomacy.

DOMESTIC.—Silver men in the Senate Finance Committee prevented action on the nominations of Secretary Francis and Internal Revenue Commissioner Foreman until after the holiday recess of Congress. — The New-York members of Congress gave a complimentary dinner to Governor-elect Black in Washington. ——President Cleveland spent the day duck shooting near Georgetown, S. C. ——The State Canvassing Board met in Albany and canvassed the vote cast at the recent election. — Governor Morton dismissed the charges on which the removal of Sheriff Tamsen was asked. Governor Morton dismissed the charges on which the removal of Sheriff Tamsen was asked.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Assembly District conventions elected members of the Republican County Committee. — The Board of Aldermen, by a unanimous vote, recalled from the Mayor their resolution granting a france the Consumers' Fuel Class Head the Consumers' Fuel Gas, Heat and Power Company, and referred the company's application to Alderman Olcott's special committee.

The second annual dinner of the Albany The second annual dinner of the Albany
Society was held at Delmonico's. The
trustees of New-Brighton reschided the franchise of the Electric Railway Company and
granted one to the Midland Company.
The Commercial Travellers' Fair was opened.
The annual dinner of the 11th Army
Corps Association was held. Stocks were
weak and lower.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Snov or sleet; high, cold northerly winds. Tempera-ture yesterday: Highest, 38 degrees; lowest, 81; average, 324.

"IF TRUE."

It may, perhaps, be remembered that among the preliminary processes preparatory to secession and the initiation of the war against the Union was what was known as "firing the Southern heart" with stories of Northern aggression and Abolition outrages upon the rights of Southern citizens travelling with their slave property in the North. The proceedings of Congress during that period blazed with language of the most lurid character; the resources of the vocabulary were taxed to their utmost to give expression to the frenzied feelings of the truculent statesmen who had worked themselves into a passion, and would listen to no alternative but secession and an independent Southern Confederacy. The work of "firing the Southern heart" was successful. We know what followed. The men who wanted war had it, and we believe had enough of it to satisfy them for a time But some of them, it seems, have suffered a relapse, and are again clamoring for war. Having failed to incite domestic disturbance in the recent election by arraying classes of citizens against each other, they are now eager to plunge the country into a foreign war, for which purpose they are emitting sulphurous resolutions by the yard and filling "The Congressional Record" with redhot speeches that fairly sizzle with the fervor of patriotism. This is the new process of firing the patriotic heart of the whole country. They are overdoing it. They are making the

cause they so hotly espouse simply ridiculous by their unreasoning advocacy; by their headlong haste, their wild and careless speech, their gross exaggerations and their blind credulity. Take such a resolution, for instance, as that of Senator Call, of Florida, introduced in the Senate on Monday, wherein the killing of Maceo. "if true, while under a flag of truce and with an assurance of safety from the Spanish Cap-Proin-General." is denounced as "a violation of "the rules of civilized war, an outrage of base "treachery, a murder cowardly and disgraceful. which demands the execration of every gov-"ernment, and of all the people of the world. "whether civilized or savage"; and "the gov- Of that there is no longer room for doubt. Early "ernment which authorizes, permits, or fails to punish the assassins who are connected in any way with the guilt of this crime with the ex-"treme penalty of the law" is called "an outcast "from the family of nations, and from the pale flood of passionate declamation based not upon known and authenticated facts, but upon contradictory newspaper reports, and prefaced with a conditional "If true!" "If true!" In the name of common-sense, why should any one get in such a heat as this resolution clearly discloses ever a state of affairs which it impliedly admits

may not exist at all? What is the great haste about it? Is it to fire the American heart? Why not wait for the truth instead of taking the risk of making ourselves ridiculous by getting into a passion over a report which may later

be proven to have no foundation? The sympathy of the American people with the struggling Cubans is well known. It has been demonstrated in all reasonable and legitimate ways. If the question of Cuban independence could be settled by the vote of our tically unanimous in its favor. But in existing conditions, and upon such facts as are known. it may as well be admitted that we are practically powerless to lend efficient aid. It is well to bear in wind that our Government is amenable to the law of nations, and even in the manifestation of its sympathy with oppressed peoples is under express limitations. It has the gravest responsibilities to discharge and its own dignity to maintain. It cannot discharge its responsibilities by plunging recklessly into war or trifling with serious questions that threaten disturbance of the peace. Nor can it maintain its dignity when its highest legislative body permits its time to be wasted in the discussion of windy resolutions based upon statements which liave to be conditioned upon the saving clause "If true."

MR. CHOATE'S CANDIDACY.

Mr. Choate's frank and dignified letter agreeing to be a candidate for United States Senator offers to the people of this State the opportunity which they have desired for several years, of being represented in the upper house at Washington by a man whose character, intelligence and attainments would make his presence in Congress a credit and an advantage to the State.

It is not often in any State that a man in Mr. Choate's position permits himself to become an avowed candidate for a high office. There has been a tradition that only the man who played politics in the intriguing sense of that term had much chance of such preferment. Mr. Choate is eminent enough to disregard that tradition. He needs no machine to make his candidacy respectable and he is too great to indulge in any affectation about being in the hands of his friends. Everybody admits his fitness for the office, even those who least want to see him elected. The better element of our citizenship all over the State wished for a candidate who would measure up to the ideal of a Senator in the golden age of the Senate, and instinctively recognized that man in Mr Choate. To their appeal he responds directly and honestly. He will stand for the place and give the legislators a chance to do a creditable thing if they want to. They will not at least be without a candidate to vote for whom every honest citizen would be proud to have represent him.

So the campaign for Senator is under way. It is happily begun. Mr. Choate's letter was written in response to the unanimous vote of the Union League Club asking him to be a candidate. He has also the support of those elements here which have been most active in striving to bring about reforms in our State and city government, and he will have the sympathy of all those in every quarter of the State who desire cleaner politics and a higher quality of statesmanship than have commonly prevailed. Mr. Choate is the figure about whom all that is best in our citizenship will rally. His strength in the Legislature will be the measure of how far Assemblymen and Senators repre-

NAVAL RESERVE PROGRESS.

Great Britain is beginning to suffer some disquiet because of the unexpected development of one of her own inventions-to wit, the Naval Reserve. It is now about a dozen years since ships, and even, perhaps, as commerce-destroying cruisers, for they were swift enough to avoid | Empire for its stake all men-of-war, and could carry guns heavy enough to master any merchant vessel which they might overhaul. The steamship companies naturally accepted the plan with gladness. A marked impulse was given to the building of swift ships, and all went merry as a marriage bell-for a time. But presently other maritime nations adopted the same plan, and entered into competition with the British liners for speed. Then trouble for the British Admiralty began.

In 1880 practically all the very fast merchant ships of the world were under the British flag. In 1885, when the Naval Reserve system was devised, fully two-thirds of them were. By 1889, however, conditions had radically changed. So many fast ships had been built by other nations that their numbers almost equalled those of Great Britain. Nor did the change stop there, The other nations kept on building fast ships, while some British lines dropped out of the competition. At present there are at command of the British Admiralty only about one-fourth of the very fast merchant ships of the world. If we reckon as very fast only those of 19 knots or more, we find 21 of them affoat. Of these Great Britain has 6, Germany 5, France 4, Russia 2 and the United States 4. Great Britain has, therefore, only 6, to 15 under other flags. No wonder the British advocates of the Naval Reserve system are feeling a trifle anxious.

How this has come about is partly to be explained by the record of the transatlantic lines, which possess practically all the ships of the first class in speed. Only a few years ago there were five first-class lines, all under the British fing. Of these five, one has been discontinued, one has been transferred to the American flag and one has given up trying to run very fast ships. Only two are left, one of which has two fast ships and the other four; and it is said the latter has found the racers so unprofitable that it will build no more of them. At the same time Germany has developed two lines of the first class, the French Line has made equal progress and the new American Line is second to none. Thus there are only two first-class British lines to four under other flags. That does not, of course, mean the collapse of British trade or of the British Navy. But it does convincingly indicate that no one nation can have a monopoly of progress in any direction. Some high paval authorities doubt the value of the Naval Reserve system. But if it have any value, America and the Continental Powers bid fair to get as

LI AND HIS EMPEROR

much out of it as Great Britain.

Matters at Peking are in ominous confusion. accounts of the homecoming of Li Hung Chang were vague and somewhat contradictory. It was stated in one breath that he had been made dinister for Foreign Affairs, with almost supreme authority over the whole Government, and in the "of civilization and public law." And all this next that he had been punished and degraded for there is little likelihood of war. some trifling infraction of court etiquette: from which statements various theories were evolved. all more or less fanciful. Later reports are more to the point and give a perfectly distinct and doubtless accurate view of the exceedingly interesting state of affairs now existing at the Celestial Capital. In brief, then, the old con-

on again in increased intensity; to understand which a bit of past history must be recalled.

The Emperor Hien Fung, dying in 1861, left the throne to his infant son, Tung Chi. During the latter's minority the Government was conducted by a regency of four-namely. Hien Fung's wife, the mother of Tung Chi; Hien Fung's concubine, the Empress-Dowager Tse Hsi, and Hien Fung's two brothers, Prince Kung and Prince Chun. When Tung Chi became eighcitizens, there is no doubt that it would be prac- teen years old he showed himself an ambitious and headstrong young man, who wanted to be the real ruler of his realm. He announced that he would take the Government into his own hands. And two years afterward he died, some declaring that his exit had been expedited by interested parties. As he left no son, the regents, now increased to five in number by the accession of Li Hung Chang, selected the son of Prince Chun to be his successor, and he is the present Emperor, Kwang Su. Now, Kwang Su. was at that time only four years old, wherefore the five regents assumed full charge of the Government and held it for twelve years. Then Kwang Su announced that he was ready to take affairs into his own hands. But they, being tactful as well as able, contrived to retain control for some years longer, artfully persuading him that he was ruling and they were his most obedient servants, when really he was a mere puppet in their hands.

His eyes were opened to the real state of affairs at the time of the Japanese war. He be came exceedingly wroth, and vented all his anger upon Li Hung Chang, because that venerable statesman was the only one of the regents who was not a member of the imperial family, and the Chinese religious doctrine of filial piety forbade the young Emperor to turn eration. That was why Li Hung Chang was on a flimsy pretext deprived of his Yellow Jacket and Peacock Feathers; he was the scapegoat of the whole regency. Since then there has been pretty steady war between the two parties. On the one side the young Emperor and his satellites. On the other the five regents, or those who are left of them. For Prince Chun, the Emperor's father, "the Sword of the Manchoo Dynasty," is now dead, and so is one of the Dowager Empresses-the one who was Hien Fung's lawful wife. Prince Kung, moreover, has retired from political life. So there are only two left, the richest, ablest and most determined of them all-the Dowage: Empress Tse Hst and Li Hung Chang.

When Li started on his recent journey around the world the Emperor received him at a farewell audience, at which a more than Aretic frost is said to have prevailed. On his return to Pe king Li dutifully repaired to the palace to pay his respects to the Emperor. But on his way he stopped for a few moments to call on his old friend and ally, the Dowager Empress Tse Hs at her house just outside the walls of the For bidden City. And that was his fault, that he called on her before he presented himself to the Emperor. For that the Emperor fined him a year's salary and again deprived him of the Order of the Yellow Jacket. As for the Foreign Ministry, that was a delusion and a snare. The Emperor reckoned Li too powerful and too dangerous a man to be again intrusted with the Viceroyalty of a province, or even to be out of the Emperor's own sight. So he created for him an office with the high-sounding title of Minister for Foreign Affairs, with headquarters at Peking, but with merely nominal duties and absolutely no power or authority. It was a mere fiction for keeping L: where he could do no harm.

Such is the story, as it is told, to date. What the sequel will be is matter for interesting speculation. It is scarcely the man to endure such suppression and Tse Hsl is not the woman to desert her old ally or to be beaten in the game of politics by the young nephew whom she her Admiralty adopted the plan of subsidizing | helped to put upon the throne. So those two, out fast merchant steamers, with a view to the use of the imperial favor and holding no real offiof them as auxiliaries to the navy in time of | cial places, will bring all their great ability and war. The scheme was a plausible one. The indomitable will and almost unmeasured wealth

A GOOD IDEA.

Following the announcement that the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives will give hearings on and after December 28 to such persons as may wish to discuss the various schedules of the proposed tariff bill, the suggestion is made that, inasmuch as manufacturers will certainly attend, consumers should also be present to represent "the other side." An organization for this purpose is talked of, likewise a public meeting and a subscription for the employment of counsel or to defray the expenses of "economists" who would be on hand he to enlighten the committee, if possible, and at | nati Enquirer. any rate to "stand up for the interests of the | A bill is to be introduced in the next Kansas whole country"

This is an engaging proposition, but there is one precaution which the promoters of the scheme should adopt at the outset. In arranging to defray the expenses of "economists" they should discriminate rigidly against "economists" who have established a record for knowing a multitude of things that are not so. Under this rule of prudence all the "economists" who were absolutely certain that the tariff act of 1890, occasionally referred to as the McKinley act, was going to ruin the country will have to be excluded, together with those who positively knew that the Wilson bill would produce an ample revenue and other incalculable blessings. will also be highly desirable to exclude the "economists" who spent all their time for many moons in promulgating the axiomatic truth that tinplate could not by any conceivable possibility be manufactured in this country-that the will of the Almighty, operating through the laws of Nature, prohibited the establishment of that industry in the United States. When all these have been discarded it is possible that there may not be any "economists" left to wait upon the committee and stand up for the whole country, and consequently there may be no need of a subscription list; but it is not improbable that, so soon as the "economists" were known to be out of the way, a respectable delegation of consumers who are not "economists" would agree to appear before the committee at their own expense. In that case some views worthy of attention would doubtless be presented, and the interesting suggestion, to which, with these modifications, we give our cheerful support, might be expected to bear good fruit.

We sincerely hope it is true that Yale and Harvard, in resuming their athletic intercourse, mean to abandon the policy of mystification which has made intercollegiate sports in this country less admirable than they are in England. The example of courtesy, confidence and hospitality which is set at Henley ought to be universally followed here.

There is a good deal of war talk just at pres ent but all sober-minded men are convinced that

The Aquarium ought to be opened on Sunday, and it will be opened on that day. But precisely why some of our contemporaries have thought best to go into hysterics on this subject is not apparent, since the Park Board announced before the Aquarium was opened at all that it

flict between Emperor and Emperor-makers is | January 1, and the Commissioners have never thought of modifying their original programme.

Undoubtedly the Board of Education needs more office room to carry on its business properly, but new schoolhouses are a more pressing necessity than a new building for the use of the Board and its clerks and other employes.

Merchants, agents, promoters and managers of charitable institutions who cause their advertisements and appeals to be delivered at all hours of the day and evening at the homes of persons whom they seek to reach make a serious mistake. They occasion much trouble, loss of time and irritation of temper, and consequently a strong disinclination to do the very thing which they want to have done.

A tugboat service was recently established to hasten the earrying of mails from the fast steamers arriving at this port to the Postoffice and outgoing trains. A large saving of time has thus been secured, but it is easily possible to improve the service by the construction of a fast transport to take the place of the more deliberate tugs. The amount appropriated for this experiment was \$10,000. In his annual report the Second Assistant Postmaster-General recommended an appropriation of \$40,000, so that a suitable boat can be provided and the mails transferred as quickly as possible for immediate shipment to their destination. matter is now being urged on the attention of members of Congress, and ought to receive favorable consideration when the postal appropriation bill is taken up. It contemplates the benefit of the rest of the country scarcely less than that of this community. The assorting of mails at sea has been an established fact for several years. The moment they reach this port the postal authorities desire to forward them on their further journey. The experiment his hand against his own kin of an elder gen- with tugs has been so successful that the new service ought to be improved as speedily as may be

PERSONAL.

C. Stuart Patterson has just been elected president of the Union League of Philadelphia.

Ex-Congressman Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati, has publicly announced his conversion to Roman Catholicism.

The Château de Rambouillet, which is now the favorite residence of the President of the French Republic, has a history remote from the literary fad of the eighteenth century which has made the word Rambouillet significant of an epoch of French breathed his last and Charles X was deserted in his death. It is not generally known, however, how Louis XVI became its proprietor. Until 1785 Rambouillet belonged to the Duc de Penthièvre, grandson of Louis XIV and Mme, de Montespan, Louis son of Louis XIV and Mme, de Montespan, Louis XVI wished very much to possess it; this desire became a fixed passion, which was augmented by his disfike of its owner. But one day he declared, "The possession of Hambouillet would be the happiness of my life." To which the Due graciously replied: "God forbid that I should be the cause of your unhappiness. Sire, Rambouillet is yours on your own terms." The price fixed was 1,000,00 france, of which 6,000,000 were paid the next day in gold from the royal treasure.

Miss Ethel Nordhoff, a daughter of Charles Nordhoff, the journalist, has chosen bookbinding as a trade, and has learned it at the Doon Bindery, near London

Félix Faure, President of the French Republic, has just announced to the committee of the Société des Gens de Lettres that he has established a tri-encial prize of 1.600 francs, to be given to the writer who shall receive a majority vote of the society.

S. E. Nicholson, the author of the liquor law of Indiana, lectured in the Eulaw Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, on Tuesday even-ing He is the Indiana State President of the American Anti-Saloon League

"Representative Catchings, of Mississippi," "The Washington Post," "was a Sound Money Democrat during the early days of the Administration, and until the question of his return to Congress depended on his change of heart. Then he ame out for silver and was re-elected. The other came out for silver and was re-elected. The other day some Democratis in the House were discussing the possible Democratic member of the Committee on Rules to take the place of the late Judge Crisp. Some one suggested Mr. Catchings. But Catchings is a silver man, said a Southern member. Oh, no, instantij remarked Representative Owens, of Ken-tucky, his silver term doesn't commence until Macch 4.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In an address in Chicago the other day a Chinaman "greyhounds of the Atlantic," it was thought, would be of inestimable service as transport back beneath their control. It will be a royal, an invade the Celestial Kingdom with an army of "5.00) of their own in Rome, but they find in the Villa dell' Aurora, studies, a library and a common meeting the control of their own in Rome, but they find in the Villa dell' Aurora, studies, a library and a common meeting the control of their own in Rome, but they find in the Villa dell' Aurora, studies, a library and a common meeting the control of the control of their own in Rome, but they find in the Villa dell' Aurora, studies, a library and a common meeting the control of the control of their own in Rome, but they find in the Villa dell' Aurora, studies, a library and a common meeting the control of Imperial, struggle, with the rulership of the fighting Irishmen." After he has established a vade Ireland with an army of 50,000 fighting Chinamen and establish a republic in that country.

"The Waterbury (Conn.) American" was fifty-two years old on Monday. It is, taken all in all, one of the best papers in New-England, and it is pleasant to know that it has met with the success it so abundantly deserves.

An Election Bet.—Ferry—I notice Hargreaves is still wearing his fall overcoat, coid as the weather is. Wallace—Yes; that is the result of an election bet. 'I didn't suppose liargreaves was the man to make one of those freak bets."

"It wasn't a freak bet. He just bet all the money he had and can't get his winter coat out."—(Clincing at English Parks)

lature consolidating about forty counties in Western Kansas into four counties.

Edward King, a farmer living near Cave City, Barren County, Ky, doesn't complain mych of the hard times, though he lives in a country where Populists and calamity-howlers are thicker than fleas in a dog kennel. Mr. King made a good living for himself and family this year, and, in addition, has laid up \$1.00 in bank. Furthermore, he says, he has kept but one hand, has done but little work himself, and doesn't think he has had any remarkable luck. How many business men in Kentucky have lived well, cleared \$1,100 on as small amount of capital and still have their affairs in good shape? It must be that farming isn't such a bad thing, after all.—(Louisville Courier-Journal. Edward King, a farmer living near Barren County, Ky., doesn't complain

A Lynn correspondent tells this in "The Boston Transcript": "I was trying on a fur cape in a Boston store a few weeks ago. 'There,' salesman, 'that looks very intrinsic.' asked, somewhat astonished. 'That is very trinsic to your form,' he repeated. Then I doubted whether I was in Boston, but when I got out on the street I found that I certainly was. Let us see: 'Intrinsic' is from the Latin 'intrinsecus'-of the inside inwardly. Doubtless the salesman was a very learned man, and meant the customer to infer that the cape fitted her so admirably that it seemed to have been evolved out of her; to be

It is becoming clear that the South has "quit her foolishness," and that she is going to have nothing more to do with the "Kansas-Nebrassa" system of finance. When Governor Johnson was imagurated at Montgomery he avoided in his address any reference to the issue of the campaign, though he had led the free-silver forces, and from every quarter evidence accumulates that the Southern people did not vote for Bryan because of his principles, but because he was the regular nominee of the party. It is also developing gradually that they will not be caught in the free-silver trapagain, and that when the time shall come for another expression of opinion at the primaries the Democratic party of the South will cut loose from all alliance with the silver trust and will rally to the standard of the ancient faith. —(Macon Telegraph.

In spite of the misunderstanding over the alleged outrages committed by Brazilians upon Italian im-migrants, Italians still continue to take ship for South American Republic. In the present m it is estimated that 22,200 Italians will leave Genoa for South America, to distribute themselves among Buenos Ayres, Argentina and Brazil, 15,000 of them going to the last-named country.

Necessary Adjuncts.—Mr. Savery—What! Retrimming your last year's hat? You are an angel!
Mrs. Savery—An angel, am 1? Well, then, give me 10 to buy wings.—(Puck.

Philip Hines, 106 years old, and his wife Re bekah, ninety-six years old, of Delaware, Ohlo, celebrated the seventy-eighth anniversary of their wedding recently. They are both in fairly good health, though somewhat feeble.

About the Same.—"By-the-way, where is the Ma-jor nowadays?" asked the mutual friend.
"He is in an institution for the treatment of the feeble-minded," said the Colonel, with a trace of acrimony in his voice.
"You don't say!"
"Well, sah, they don't call the place by that name, sah, but you can see for yo'self that it amounts to the same thing, It is a water-cure establishment, sah."—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

OUR ACADEMY IN ROME.

THE FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WORK BY ITS STUDENTS.

In the galleries of the Fine Arts Building there may be seen this week a collection of drawings and sketches which in some ways is the most im-portant ever shown in this country. Interesting by virtue of its intrinsic merits, it is still more impressive in what it represents, in the illustration it gives of what the American Academy in Rome aims to foster among the art students who go from here to Europe with a view to developing their talents. The drawings by Mr. Harold Magonigle, Mr. W. S. Aldrich, Mr. John R. Pope and Mr. Percy Ash which adorn the walls stand for individual capacity, and as such they must first be considered, but they bear the official stamp of the only artistic institution which has been established in Europe to give Americans there the assistance and the standing they require. In their totality they speak for a movement which promises to rank with the leading forces of art education on the Continent. It is as yet in its earliest stages, but already it has accomplished much, and it is destined to accomplish more The character of the American Academy at Rome

has been touched upon in The Tribune before, but

It may profitably be traversed again. The institution is the fruit of an enthusiasm among certain enlightened artists and connoisscurs for the inepiration which is expressed in the one word "Rome." When the scheme was first broached it was the peculiar preperty of a group of highminded architects, who foresaw that the you men in their profession could be brought to nothing more ennobling and fructifying than an quaintance with the art and other humanizing influences of the Eternal City. Later the painters and sculptors were impressed by the idea, and were glad to associate themselves with the architects. Students in archaeology and classical subjects generally were also drawn into the enterprise, and to-day the Academy embraces representatives of all these interests, providing space for students of architecture, painting, sculpture and archaeology in the Villa dell' Aurora, which is now its permanent home. That beautiful building was not formally occupied by the Academy until October, 1896. For a year previously the students had been using temporary quarters in the Palazzo When Mr. Austle W. Lord took charge of those first rather primitive accommodations and began the work of the Academy, with a small group of students, a superficial observer would have said, remembering the superb foundation of the French Government at Rome, that America was beginning in a terribly small way; and even later, in the Villa dell' Aurora Itself, there was for some time little evidence that this Nation had placed itself upon a footing comparable to that of the French, the Germans or the Spaniards. But it only needed time for the Academy to get itself well established Mr. Lord has but recently returned from his sojourn in Rome, leaving the Villa far advanced in its progress toward the condition which it should be kept, and we see from the drawings shown at the Fine Arts Building and the names enumerated in the catalogue that the first fruits of the Academy are worthy of its high Briefly stated, the resources and the aims of the

institution are as follows: Out of its central fund there is provided every year a prize in architecture, for which the graduates of the architectural schools of America and members of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris who can show credentials signifying advanced standing are free to compete. This prize runs for three years and gives the winner \$1.000 a year, his headquarters being fixed for him at the Villa dell' Aurora, but the Academy giving him permission to pursue his studies from time to time in Greece and such regions of the Italian Peninsula as may excite his interest. The sculptors bave thus far been provided for through a bequest the late William H. Rinehart, of Baltimore, which, after having passed through the hands several executors or trustees, has at last been administered by Mr. H. Walters. This fund now amounts to \$100,000. From the income two scholarships have been established, which run for four years each and supply the beneficiary with an income of \$1,000 a year. In the department of pictorial art the Jacob H. Lazarus Scholarship for the Study of Mural Painting runs for three years, and the winner has an annual income of \$1,000. In the present exhibition are included the excellent sketches by which Mr. George W. Breck has just won his way to Rome. It may be added that while the latest prospectus of the Academy makes no reference to the department of classical studies, it is understood that that department is regularly represented at the Villa dell' Aurera. Finally it is expected that a scholarship in music will soon be

prizes indicated above are expected to find lodgings of their own in Rome, but they find in the Villa been especially in charge of the architectural de-partment, but he is also commissioned to represent the Academy as a whole. His duties embrace certain definite lines of activity in connection with the It Made No Difference—"Do you uphold the custom of giving presents on Christman".
"It doesn't make any difference whether I uphold for not, it holds me up every year just the same."—tindianapolis Journal.

It doesn't make any difference whether I uphold supervises a broad plan rather than a rigid curticulum. It is at this point that we find the Academy fulfilling its precise mission, inspiring rather emy fulfilling its precise mission, inspiring rather than instructing its students. From the beginning none of its supporters have advocated any pedagogic ideas. The prizes offered are never given to halfprepared men. The Roman scholarships are for and when they reach Rome they are expected to have mastered the rudiments of their professions and to have travelled some distance ahead on their respective roads. For example, Mr. Magonigle, whose work makes a brilliant effect upon the pres-ent occasion, was a winner of the Rotch Travelling Scholarship when he went abroad, and to have gone in such a character implies that he embarked a well-trained student. It is not training, we repeat, that the Academy at Rome bestows upon the en who gather beneath its roof. It simply holds them in Rome, concentrates their attention upon Roman architecture, Roman painting and sculpture Roman landscape. It says to the student: Do not attempt to imitate this artist, this style, in your work, but imbibe the broad lesson which both teach; feel their grandeur, their poetry, recognize the ideas which lie at their roots, and let those ideas germinate in your own nature according as you find them most natural, most in harmony with your own innate sense of beauty." Broadly considered, the Academy at Rome has for its object the same spiritual goal which is kept constantly before the French artists at the Villa Medici, the goal at which one forgets style, forgets epochs, forgets Rome and Parts, and simply remembers the fundamental truths upon which all art is based. No man who lives in Rome, with his soul expanded to the influences about him, can ever belong to a "school" in the narrow sense of that term. His emotions deepen with his strengthening vision, his taste is purified, enriched, and, though he spends his life in designing Gothic churches, he will be a saner and more fruitful, more progressive artist for the seed which Rome has deposited in his temperament.
All of this has been said in this place before with reference to the Academy at Rome, but hitherto there have been no tangible illustrations

to which allusion might also be made. The gal-leries in the Fine Arts Building now clinch our argument. Mr. Magonigle took to Europe with him a fund of original ability, a gift of unmistakable refinement and power, but the work which he shows as the result of his sojourn in Italy reyeals his art increased in authority, in subtlety, made mature and a source of lasting pleasure. His exhibits comprehend masterly drawings of the kind dear to professional eyes, drawings in which some of the monuments of Italy and Greece have set forth with impeccable accuracy and delightful sympathy. He displays also sketches in color and black-and-white which it needs no architectural eye to enjoy, as brimming over with knowledge Mr. Magonigle knows his subjects and draws them with precision. He loves them and draws them with the interpretative charm of one who has long lived with their loveliness. To him, perhaps, the pains should be yielded in this exhibition, but Mr. Aldrich, in his measured drawings from French farmhouses, leaves an equally charm-ing impression, and the other contributors to the collection deserve warm praise. We do not analyze of the work in detail, because it is school work to a great extent, and as such it is lacking in the interest which provokes minute criticism. But we believe that the public will find much to xamine with pleasure in this body of careful work. It stands, as has been said above, for a reovement of peculiar nobility and promise. It signifies that the American artist who has imagination as well as cleverness will no longer start invariably for Paris when he has won his spurs here, but will travel wisely down to Rome and there let the sublimest inspiration in the world al gradually over his nature, making him oughtful and discreet where once he was im-

pulsive and self-satisfied; se sense of measure which is the artist's finest pos-session; leading him ever further and further away from triviality to the ideal and majestic air which only air worth breathing in art or any other field of human endeavor.

HURERMAN IN BROOKLYN.

At an extra concert given by the Seldi Society in the Academy of Music Bronislaw Huberman played for the first time in Brooklyn last night. Mr. Seidi conducted the crchestra, and the wonderful boy played a list of pieces in all of which he had previously been heard on this side of the river, the most significant and trying being the Mendelssohn concerto and the air from Bach's suite in D. played upon the G string. Altogether ingratiating were the lad's appearance and behavior and suggestive of curious inquiries was his playing: yet the audience, large in numbers and excellent in kind, refused to be warmed into demonstrativeness. Obvimiraculous in what it heard, and, for fear of over doing the matter, gave the prodigy but scant justice, if that. Since the career of Josef Hofman the United States our people seem inclined to look upon precocious musical gifts with suspicion. It ng been the way of the world to lose its head in amazement over one prodigy and refuse to be surprised at the next. Even the child Mozart, certainly the greatest musical wonder that the world ever zaw, suffered from comparison with rivals of his own age, and when he had reached the years of Huberman Dr. Burney made room in his "Present State of Music" for the opinion of a friend whe wrote, after hearing an opera composed by the little genius, that his was another case of precoclous talent being "more extraordinary than excel-

Perhaps one difficulty in the case springs from the fact that the public are never certain of the standard of judgment which ought to be applied. standard of judgment which ought to be applied. A child composer might cause bewilderment, which would find expression in measureless enthusiasm, while a child virtuoso of extraordinary attainments would be accepted as a matter of fact. The lad Hofmann created a much greater sensation by his improvisations than by his performance of set pieces, and though the judicious soon discovered that the improvisations were all made on the same last, they were nevertheless compelled to see in them incontestable proofs of marvellous musical gifts.

them incontestable proofs of marvelious musical gifts.

Huberman can only be fairly judged by those who are able to recognize the extraordinary measure of specific virtuoso talent which his playing discloses. He seems to have been born to play the violin. His manipulation of the instrument in respect of tone formation and tone production has a breadth, a dash, a freedom and a certainty that are all but incredible. Many an experienced artist might envy him his fuiness and variety of tone and his command of nuance, and in the mechanics of bowing he displays a mastery which makes one forget all about his youthfulness and his childish flaure. In this respect, and, indeed, in all that enters into the mere handling of the violin, ne emphasizes his maturity and almost justifies the most extravagant praise that has been spoken of him. Admirable beyond description, too, is his command over the qualities which may be described as the materials out of music in its truest sense is made. A world of feeling lurks in the tone which he draws out of the instrument with consumate case. But the manner in which he exploits the emotionalized tone tells of inmaturity in every which he draws out of the installable with mate case. But the manner in which he exploits the matter are also be the emotionalized tone tells of immaturity in every measure. It sounds like a paradox, but it may still be true that certain visious habits which mark his playing are the truest evidences that his downright musical gifts are great. He has original notions about the music which he mays; they are not good notions, and might he cited as proofs of a lack of taste and sense of heauty, but they are surely of his own invention. He has not couled them from ADY master, and so they proclaim an individuality. The most striking of them is an explosive restlessness, which tells that Slavie blood courses quite tunultuously through his little velus. When he has matured we fancy be will be a player of tremendous impetuosity and fire, but then a ripened intelligence and a clarified taste will tell him how to use his national traits without sacrificing symmetry and reposefulness to them. He is a wonderful child, a phenomenon among productes.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

The second concert of the Knelsel Quarters series, in Mendelssohn Clee Club Hall, last even-ing, attracted the largest audience that has lis-tened to them since their first season in New-york, It is a fact that lovers of chamber music will note with pleasure, because the playing of this organization stands as something apart and by is duly recognized, and in increasing measure in this city is a wholesome sign of the soundness of the musical public's taste. They departed from the usual type of their programme last evening in that instead of three quartets two were given, between which Mr. Kneisel played Paderewski's sonats which Mr. Kneisel played Paderewski's sonata for plane and violin with Mme. Melanie de Wienzkowska, a planist intherio unknown in this city. Her performance last evening was probably scarcely a fair test of her powers, on account of her evident nervousness; she seemed to be a thoroughly experienced ensemble player, with adequate technique, but a somewhat hard tone and unyielding style; unfortunately she seemed somewhat disposed to force her part unduly to the fore. Mr. Kneisel's reading of the composition was of the noble musically quality that dominates everything he does, and that this public has too few opportunities to enjoy in his appearances as a solo artist. He played the sonata with evident love and appreciation, with a glorious tone, deep feeling and exquisitely finished conception.

The Sgambati quartet had almost the effect of a novelty, so long a time has elapsed since it was first made known here, by these same four gentlemen. It gives the impression of being the result rather of reflection than of inspiration. On the whole, though, an extraordinary fertile imagination and rich resources of miscicianship have united in its production. Of its absolute originality there can be no doubt, it is full of the most striking instrumental effects, and, it may be added, of the most difficult. The performance, in its absolute certifude and precision, was little short of a tour deforce. Beethoven's second quartet in the set numbered. Opus it, was given with beautiful warmth of feeling. The Sgambati quartet had almost the effect of

FRENCH SONGS AT THE WALDORF.

In the Waldorf an enter; ainment was given yester. day afternoon devoted to French chanson, largely falk songs, the chief point of interest in which was Mme. Calve's appearance to sing three such produc-tions. They were from Poitiers, the Cevennes and Normandy, respectively, and were in each case redolent of the soil. Mme. Calvé sang them with a directlent of the soil. Mmc. Calvé sang them with a directness and power and pathos that, one was led to think, were hers by right of her origin from the common people. She also sang the florid air (with flute accompaniment by Mr. Stockert) from David's "Perie de Brés.l." The first part of the entertainment consisted of songs and duets by Mmc. Theo and M. de Goszrza, which had little significance, the former's voice being but a vestige. M. Maurice Lefevre gave a commentary upon the performance and upon the subject of Erench popular songs, and the entertainment was operated by two movements of Chaminale's trio Op. 11, played by Messrs. Paul and Franz Listemann and Victor Bergle.

CONCERT AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB. The first of a series of subscription concerts at the Union League Club was given in the theatre of the clubhouse last evening, more than one hundred members of the club and their friends being Two more concerts will be given later in the season. Each member of the club may invite two guests to these concerts. William Chapman, the organist, who managed the club's concerts last season, was the conductor last evening. The Adamowski string quartet opened the evening's entertainment. The Apollo Sixteen, supplemented by an extra quartet, sang. J. Adamowski and T. Adamowski gave selections on the violoncello and violin, and there were solos by John M. Fuller, Heinrich Meyn and Gwilyn Miles. in the season. Each member of the club may

THEATRICAL INCIDENTS.

Mr. Mansfield, at the Garden Theatre to-night, will produce his new play of "Castle Sombras." Mr. Willard, at Wallack's Theatre, will devote next week to "The Middleman" and "The Professor's Love

farce called "The Gay Mr. Lightfoot". The Saver Cate Galety) will be opened next Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Bourchler are acting at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, and Otis Skinner is acting at the Montauk.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Reginald De Koven has been commissioned to write the incidental music for Margaret Mather's production of "Cymbeline" at Wallack's next month. Among those who will support Miss Mather are E. J. Henley, William Redmond, H. A. Weaver and Mrs. Thomas Barry.

The performers in "The Strange Adventures of Jack and the Beanstaik" are making doll repro-ductions of their various roles in Klaw & Erlanger's extravaganza. The auction of the dolls, with each player as auctioneer of his or her own product, is announced for next Saturday afternoon from the Casino stage, immediately after the mati-nee. The proceeds will go to the Woman's League Christmas Fund.

The date now set for the preduction of "My Friend from India" in London is January 4. Justin McCarthy has made the English adaptation, and Harry Nichols, Willie Edouin, Paul Arthur and Alice Atherton will be in the cast. The production is made at the Garrick Theatre by George Edwardes, under arrangement with Smyth & Rice and William A. Brady.

Mme. Calvé will entertain a box party at the Garden Theatre to-morrow evening to witness Richard Mansfield's performance of "King Rich-ard III."

Miss Fanny Davenport, who is playing in "Clean patra," at the American Theatre, was unable to appear at last night's performance, owing to a severe attack of neuralgia. She was much improved at midnight, when she said that she would surely be able take part in to-night's performance.